UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

SEAN CRAWFORD,

٧.

Plaintiff,

ROMEO ARANAS, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:14-cv-00329-MMD-WGC

ORDER ACCEPTING AND ADOPTING REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF MAGISTRATE JUDGE WILLIAM G. COBB

Before the Court is the Report and Recommendation of United States Magistrate Judge William G. Cobb (dkt. no. 44) ("R&R") relating to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and Motion for Summary Judgment. (Dkt. nos. 22, 23.) Plaintiff had until July 31, 2015, to object to the R&R. No objection to the R&R has been filed.

This Court "may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate judge." 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Where a party timely objects to a magistrate judge's report and recommendation, then the court is required to "make a *de novo* determination of those portions of the [report and recommendation] to which objection is made." 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Where a party fails to object, however, the court is not required to conduct "any review at all . . . of any issue that is not the subject of an objection." *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 149 (1985). Indeed, the Ninth Circuit has recognized that a district court is not required to review a magistrate judge's report and recommendation where no objections have been filed. See *United States v. Reyna-Tapia*, 328 F.3d 1114 (9th Cir. 2003) (disregarding the standard

of review employed by the district court when reviewing a report and recommendation to which no objections were made); see also Schmidt v. Johnstone, 263 F. Supp. 2d 1219, 1226 (D. Ariz. 2003) (reading the Ninth Circuit's decision in Reyna-Tapia as adopting the view that district courts are not required to review "any issue that is not the subject of an objection."). Thus, if there is no objection to a magistrate judge's recommendation, then the court may accept the recommendation without review. See, e.g., Johnstone, 263 F. Supp. 2d at 1226 (accepting, without review, a magistrate judge's recommendation to which no objection was filed).

Nevertheless, this Court finds it appropriate to engage in a *de novo* review to determine whether to adopt Magistrate Judge Cobb's R&R. The Magistrate Judge recommended granting summary judgment, finding that the undisputed facts do not support Plaintiff's single claim that Defendants were deliberately indifferent to his serious medical needs in violation of the Eighth Amendment. Upon reviewing the Recommendation and underlying briefs, this Court finds good cause to adopt the Magistrate Judge's R&R in full.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the Report and Recommendation of Magistrate Judge William G. Cobb (dkt. no. 44) is accepted and adopted in its entirety. Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment (dkt. no. 23) is granted. Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (dkt. no. 22) is denied as moot. Good cause appearing, Defendants' motions for leave to file confidential documents under seal (dkt. nos. 21, 40) are granted.

The Clerk is directed to enter judgment in favor of Defendants and close this case.

DATED THIS 21th day of August 2015.

MĪRANDA M. DU UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE